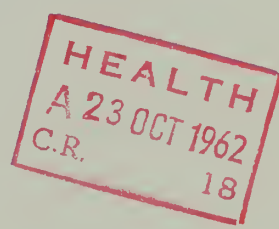


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ANDOVER RURAL DISTRICT

Health



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1961

ANDOVER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

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ANDOVER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1961

Chairman

Mr. J.D. Threadgill, J. P.

Vice-Chairman

Mr. J.L. Morgan

General Purposes Committee

Chairman

Mr. J.D. Threadgill, J. P.

Vice-Chairman

Mr. J.L. Morgan

Members

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Mr. C.W. Dickinson
Mr. W.G. Lovell
The Rev. C.B. Verity
Mr. A.G. Machin
Mr. G.H. Beese

Mr. R.G. Wells

Andover Rural District Council

Public Health Department

Staff

Medical Officer of Health

A. C. Howard, M.D., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector

B. H. Young, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Public Health Inspector

P. D. Franklin, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Medical Officer of Health's Secretary

Miss M. B. Lowman

Senior Public Health Inspector's Clerk

Miss J. A. Young

Rodent Operative

A. Mole

RURAL DISTRICT OF ANDOVER

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

To the Chairman and Members

August, 1962.

of the Andover Rural District Council:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the District for the year 1961.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population is 17,200, a decrease of 2,880 compared with the estimate for 1960. However, the natural increase of population, i.e. the net gain of births over deaths during the year was 188 - so the change must again be due to a decrease in the number of the military establishments in the district. The Census in April, 1961, gave a population figure of 16,832.

The vital statistics do not differ significantly from previous years, and compare favourably with the National figures for England and Wales.

The incidence of notified infectious diseases was high, due to the high incidence of measles, but no serious notifiable diseases were reported, except for two new cases of tuberculosis.

Housing is becoming increasingly important as one of the main public health problems, and the shortage of houses may be responsible in some degree for the decline in the population of the district. Houses for general needs are urgently required and the waiting list of applicants for houses is steadily increasing year by year.

During the year, a scheme for the main drainage of Hurstbourne Tarrant and Ibthorpe was considered at a Public Enquiry, and eventually the original plan was altered to include a sewerage project of the whole of the Bourne Valley in co-operation with the Kingsclere and Whitchurch Rural District Council, using the old Army Sewage Disposal Plant at Barton Stacey.

Also during the year the Therwell and Chilbolton Sewerage scheme was virtually completed.

My thanks are due to the Clerk for his report on housing matters and to the Senior Public Health Inspector for his report on the sanitary circumstances of the District, also to all the staff of the Public Health Department for their continued assistance during the year - especially my secretary, Miss M. B. Lowman.

I should also like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for all their co-operation and encouragement.

I remain, Mr. Chairman,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. C. Howard
Medical Officer of Health.

General Statistics

(1960 figures in brackets)

Area (in acres)	67,811	(67,811)
Registrar General's estimate of mid-year population	17,200	(20,080)
1961 Census figure	16,832	
Number of inhabited houses	4584	(4,547)
Rateable Value	£213,056	(£210,411)
Estimated sum represented by penny rate	£821.11s.5d	(£854.4s.6d)

The population trend of Andover Rural District is as follows:-

1953	20,670	1957	19,540
1954	20,210	1958	21,050
1955	21,240	1959	20,240
1956	21,730	1960	20,080
1961	17,200		

Vital Statistics

		<u>Births</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Live Births	328	159	169
Legitimate Live Births	315	152	163
Illegitimate Live Births	13	7	6
Still Births	11	5	6

Birth Rates
Andover Rural District England & Wales

Live Birth Rate	19.07	17.4
Comparability Factor	1.09	
Corrected Birth Rate	20.7	
Still Birth Rate	32.4	18.7
Illegitimate Birth Rate	3.9 per cent.	

Deaths (all Causes)
Male Female

Total	140	75	65
Infant Deaths	3	1	2
Neonatal Deaths	2	1	1
Early Neonatal Deaths	2	1	1

Death Rates
Andover Rural District England & Wales

All Causes	8.13	12.0
Comparability Factor	1.32	
Corrected Rate	10.7	

Infant Mortality
Andover Rural District England & Wales

Total Infant Mortality Rate	9.1	21.4
Legitimate Mortality Rate	9.5	
Illegitimate Mortality Rate	Nil	

Neonatal Mortality
Andover Rural District England & Wales

Neonatal Mortality Rate	6.1	15.5
Perinatal Mortality Rate	38.3	32.2
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate	6.1	

(The Birth and Death Rates are calculated per 1000 of the population.
The Infantile and Neonatal Mortality Rates are calculated per 1000 live births.
The Still Birth and Perinatal Mortality Rates are calculated per 1000 total births
live and still.
The Illegitimate Birth Rate is calculated as a percentage of total live births.)

Vital Statistics

Births

(a) Live Birth Rate

328 live births were registered during 1961, 159 boys and 169 girls.

The live Birth Rate, corrected for age and sex distribution of the population by the Registrar General's comparability factor was 20.7 per thousand population. The figure for England and Wales in 1961 was 17.4 per thousand.

(b) Still-Births

11 still-births occurred, giving a rate of 32.4 per thousand births.

The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 18.7.

(c) Deaths

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 140, 75 males and 65 females, compared with 129 in 1960.

This gives a local death rate, corrected by the Registrar-General's comparability factor for age and sex distribution of 10.7 per thousand population. This again compares favourably with the rate for England and Wales of 12.0 per thousand.

The chief causes of death were proportionately:-

1. Diseases of the heart and circulatory system - 36 deaths or 25.7 per cent. of which more than one half (23 deaths) were due to coronary artery disease.
2. Cancers of various types accounted for 35 deaths (25 per cent.) of which 7, 4 in men and 3 in women, were due to cancer of the lung and bronchus.

3. Apoplexies or vascular lesions of the central nervous system accounted for 17 deaths (12.1 per cent.)

4. Respiratory diseases accounted for 13 deaths (9.2 per cent.)

In addition, there were 9 cases of accidental death, of which 3 were associated with motor vehicles.

No deaths resulted from the infectious diseases of childhood or in association with childbirth.

Infantile, Neonatal and Early Neonatal Mortality.

3 deaths of infants under one year were recorded in 1961, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 9.1 per 1000 live births. Of these 3 deaths, 2 occurred in the first week of life which gives Neonatal and Early Neonatal Mortality Rates of 6.1 per 1000 live births.

Perinatal Mortality

The Perinatal Mortality Rate which is the sum of the still-births and the early neonatal deaths per thousand births (live and still) stands at 38.3 compared with 32.2 for England and Wales.

Infectious Diseases

During the year, the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases was high, due to the biennial increase of measles incidence. They are set out in tabular form in Appendix 'C' of the Report, showing age and sex distribution.

There were no serious infectious diseases notified, apart from tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis

2 new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were added to the Register during the year, both male, and there were also 4 cases, all of a respiratory nature, transferred from other districts. There was 1 death, and the number of cases on the register at the end of the year was 138, compared with 137 at the end of 1960.

National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 47

In one case of an elderly woman of 73 years of age, suffering from chronic disease, and unable to devote to herself proper attention, and living in insanitary conditions, it was considered necessary to take statutory action under the National Assistance Amendment Act of 1951.

Fortunately, at the last moment, she consented to be admitted voluntarily to St. John's Hospital, Andover, and so once more no compulsion was necessary.

Immunisation and Vaccination

Anterior Poliomyelitis

During 1961, vaccination against poliomyelitis continued in all age groups up to 40 years of age, and in certain special groups of persons over that age, using the Salk type killed vaccine. During the summer months, the Minister of Health gave authority for all children between the ages of 5 and 12 years to be given a fourth boosting injection in cases where a year or more had elapsed after the third injection had been given. For this purpose, all the primary schools were visited and the injections given in those cases where the parents consented. Others were done in practitioners' surgeries and the response of the public was remarkably good, and a very high proportion of children in this age group were given the extra protection.

During the year, the Council agreed to co-operate in a Survey of the excretion incidence of Entero-viruses, which include poliomyelitis, in randomly selected children under 5 years of age. The Survey commenced in June, 1961, and was initiated by the Public Health Laboratory Service with the approval of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

During each week, 10 children were selected at random by Health Visitors in the three districts for which I am Medical Officer of Health, and the parents were subsequently visited by the Public Health Inspectors, who left a letter of explanation, and collected a faecal specimen from the child, which was subsequently sent to the Laboratory at Winchester, and from there to the Epidemiological Research Laboratory, Colindale, where the incidence of natural excretion of entero-viruses was assessed.

The Survey continued for a whole year, and it will be some time before the results are published, but it will be interesting to learn the natural incidence of the polio and other entero-viruses in children before the Sabin type of attenuated oral poliomyelitis vaccine is employed for immunisation purposes.

I must express my thanks to the Health Visitors for their co-operation in supplying the names and addresses of the selected children and the Public Health Inspectors for the additional work they had to perform in carrying out the Survey.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

Immunisation against these three infections was continued using the popular triple antigen most frequently, although separate antigens were sometimes employed in a few instances against diphtheria and whooping cough either separately or together.

During the autumn months, the Primary Schools were again visited and booster doses given to those children whose parents consented and who had entered the schools during the previous twelve months.

During the past few years occasional outbreaks of diphtheria have occurred, but the incidence of whooping cough has decreased considerably over the years. If diphtheria is to be kept under control it is of vital importance that not less than 70 per cent. of children should be fully protected both in infancy and during the years at school.

The numbers of immunisations done in the Rural District are set out in the Table in Appendix 'D'.

Vaccination Against Smallpox

The County Medical Officer informs me that 113 infants under 1 year were vaccinated during the year. This represents 34.4 per cent. of the total number of babies born during the year, as compared with 42.2 per cent. in 1960.

Vaccination during the first year of life is no less important than the other immunisation procedures. Once a person has received a successful primary vaccination, the effect of re-vaccination is considerably less disturbing and also the immunity is raised by antibody production in the body very much more rapidly, so that any contact of a case of smallpox who has received a successful primary vaccination can almost certainly be protected from acquiring the disease by re-vaccination during the first few days after contact.

Naturally all immunisation procedures entail certain risks and the risk of vaccination in infancy is slightly higher than later in life - nevertheless the benefits conferred during life outweigh the risks involved until smallpox is eradicated from the endemic areas of Asia and Africa, which have become so much more dangerous in this respect with modern air travel.

Administration of Health Services

National Health Service Act, 1946.

The administration of these devolved services is carried out by the Andover and Kingsclere District Health Sub-Committee of the County Council. The County Council is the Local Health Authority, but the District Health Sub-Committee has at its disposal a considerable amount of information and knowledge of the local districts and an important, if not spectacular side of the work, is the appointment of district nurses and midwives.

Meetings are held at Andover and Kingsclere in 8 months of each year.

Reports are submitted on infectious diseases, births and deaths, inspection of nurseries, immunisation and vaccination, midwifery and maternity services, home help services, nursing accommodation, and matters of health importance, in which the three districts have a common interest.

Each District Council in addition to three nominated Councillors appoints two co-opted members, who usually represent a voluntary organisation such as the W.V.S., the Red Cross or St. John's Ambulance Brigade, and in this way valuable assistance is obtained.

During 1961, the "Meals on Wheels" Service for old people was extended considerably in the three districts. With the help of the W.V.S. and other contributors, the Andover Borough Council started a service during the year and other areas served were Overton, Kingsclere, Ecchinswell, Woolton Hill, Appleshaw, Penton Mowsey and Hurstbourne Tarrant.

Housing

I am grateful to the Clerk for the following report on housing progress during the year :-

At the end of 1961, properties under the control of the Council were as follows:-

(31.12.60)

Permanent Traditional Houses (pre-war)	150	150
Permanent Traditional Houses (post-war)	603	603
Aged Persons' Bungalows and flats (pre-war and post-war)	124	124
Prefabricated Bungalows	32	32
Converted Ex-Service Hutments	7	11
	<u>916</u>	<u>920</u>

Last year, my report referred mostly to the re-housing of families from the hutted camp sites. Progress in this respect has continued and from the limited number of casual vacancies during the year, four more families have been re-housed and the huts finally closed. One family remains at Chilbolton and will be re-housed at an early date when this camp will be finally closed down.

In 1962, it is intended to erect 6 houses at Grateley to enable the families to be housed in permanent accommodation, thus enabling the last of the hutted camp sites to be closed down.

The provision of one bedroomed bungalows for the aged has continued to be a matter of extreme urgency to the Council, and at the end of the year 12 bungalows were under erection (6 at Hatherden and 6 at Vernham Dean), and a tender approved for 6 at Monxton. Future schemes are intended for the Parishes of Barton Stacey, Penton Mewsey and Wtherwell, when the Ministry allocation is insufficient to allow additional building.

as in previous years, the Council have encouraged several tenants to move into smaller accommodation to release larger dwellings to families with more need.

With no new house building during the year for general needs, the waiting list of families requiring accommodation has increased considerably with little opportunity to reduce the list, only when vacancies occurred on the existing estates.

Water Supplies

During the past year, 112 more properties have received their supply from the Council's main, the new connections totalling 100.

	<u>No. of dwellings supplied from Mains</u>
Abbotts Ann	147
Amport	100
Appleshaw, part Ryfield, Kimpton	322
Barton Stacey and Bullington	236
Chilbolton	138
Clanville	26
East Cholderton	10
Goodworth and Upper Clatford	277
Grateley	109
Hatherden	54
Hurstbourne Tarrant	144
Longparish	118
Monxton	57
Penton Grafton	31
Penton Mewsey	48
Quarley	33
Shipton Bellinger (Cholderton Water Co.)	208
Tangley	10
Thruxton	83
Vernham Dean and Upton	140
Weyhill	147
Wildhern	37
Wherwell	93

Bacteriological Examination of all Water Supplies
Private and Public

No. of samples taken	45
No. of samples reported satisfactory	31
No. of samples reported unsatisfactory	14

Mains Water Supply

No. of samples taken	16
No. of unchlorinated samples	4
No. of chlorinated samples	12

The mains water supply in this District has been completely satisfactory in both quality and quantity. The water is not plumbo-solvent.

Drainage and Sewerage

During the year the drainage of the villages of Chilbolton and Wherwell has been undertaken, the sewage being pumped to the ex-R.A.F. sewage works at West Down, Chilbolton. On completion of this scheme, both these villages will be fully sewered.

There still remains a large number of villages which require sewerage and at the end of the year a scheme was in progress for Abbots Ann and Upper Clatford. Schemes are also envisaged for the villages of Hurstbourne Tarrant and Longparish. This particular scheme will link up with the Kingsclere Rural District Council's scheme for the Bourne Valley. It is hoped during the forthcoming year to start preparations for a scheme on the Western side of the District, which is for the villages of Amport and Monxton, and it is hoped that, if possible, the villages of Wyfield and Thruxton will be included in the scheme. On the completion of these schemes a large proportion of this District will have mains water and mains sewerage.

Public Cleansing

A weekly refuse collection was maintained in the District throughout the year, all refuse being disposed of at West Down, Chilbolton, by means of controlled tipping. The cesspool emptying service continued throughout the year.

General Inspection of the Area

Visits in connection with Meat Inspection	421
Visits (including re-visits) carried out under Public Health Act, 1936.	520
Inspection and re-visits carried out in connection with the Housing Acts	140
Visits to premises in connection with Food Hygiene	92
Inspections to power and non-power Factories	35
Visits in connection with domestic water supplies	118
Rodent Control inspection (this figure includes inspections in conjunction with other visits)	192
Inspections and visits to moveable dwellings	94
Visits in connection with infectious disease enquiries	90
Inspection of Petroleum installations	31
Other visits (including sampling, outside interviews, etc.)	80

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 (Moveable Dwellings)

The County policy in connection with this Act favours the closing down of the individual caravan site, and the establishment of larger sites where greater control can be exerted. It was found uneconomical to continue the Council-owned site at West Down, Chilbolton, especially as the site was in close proximity to the Council's refuse tip. There are four sites licensed for more than five caravans with permanent planning permission in this District, three of these sites being satisfactory and complying with the conditions laid down, and one unsatisfactory. It would appear that as the single caravan sites are turned down under Town and Country Planning, difficulty will be experienced regarding re-siting, and I feel that it may well be necessary for a larger site to be opened. This will probably have to be in the ownership of the Council.

Shops

No statutory action was taken during the year.

Factories

Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health and of sanitary accommodation in the case of power factories:-

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>No. of Inspections</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 or 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	6	7
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	28	28
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	Nil	Nil
<u>Total</u>	34	35
Cases in which defects were found	- 4	
Cases in which defects were remedied	- 3	

Housing

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

	<u>No. of Applic- ations</u>	<u>No. of Resultant Dwellings</u>	<u>"Estimated Expense"</u>	<u>Amount of Grant</u>
Conversions	1	1	£1,681 - 12 - Od.	£400
Improvements	25	49	£24,485 - 4 - 11d.	£11,404
Refusals	3	-	-	-
	29	50	£26,166 - 16 - 11d.	£11,804

Work in respect of 40 dwellings was completed.

House Purchase and Housing Acts, 1959.

<u>No. of Applications</u>	<u>Amount of Maximum Grant</u>
21	£2,655

Informal Action

No. of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	40
--	----

Statutory Action

(a) Proceedings under Section 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957.

- (1) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs Nil
- (2) No. of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice
 - (i) by owners Nil
 - (ii) by Local Authority in default of owners Nil

(b) Proceedings under Section 17, Housing Act, 1957:-

- (1) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made. Nil
- (2) No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders or by formal action. 3

- (3) No. of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to:-
- (i) The serving of notices requiring the execution of works. Nil
 - (ii) The making of Demolition or Closing Orders 16
- (4) No. of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under sub-section 4 of Section 16 and sub-section 1 of Section 35 of the Housing Act, 1957. 16
- (c) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:-
- (1) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit Nil
 - (2) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made Nil

Inspection and Supervision of Foods

a) Milk Supply

No. of Registered Distributers	1
No. of Registered Distributers outside area selling milk within the area	8

b) Slaughterhouses

The private slaughterhouse at Appleshaw continued to function satisfactorily. The quality of animals slaughtered has been maintained at a satisfactory level and the number killed has risen appreciably from last year's figures.

The comparison of the percentage figures for condemnation (diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticercus bovis) is interesting, and some figures are given below for this year, with last year's in brackets:-

Cattle (excluding cows)	18.65%	(18.8%)
Cows	53.3%	(44.4%)
Calves	2.9%	(8.1%)
Sheep and lambs	6.4%	(6.5%)
Pigs	16.75%	(31.6%)

The percentage of detected tuberculosis was .25% and .32% in cows and pigs respectively, against .26% and .19% for last year.

At present, condemned meat is removed under supervision for processing, but it is anticipated that a steam digester unit will be installed in the coming year.

c) Ice Cream - Retail Premises

Five additional premises were registered for the storage and sale of pre-packed ice cream during the year. All ice cream in the Rural District is stored and sold pre-packed.

d) Food Premises

The number of food premises in the area is as follows:-

(i) Grocers and General Stores	39
Bakers	9
Butchers	3
Cafes	12
Licensed Public Houses and Inns	36

(ii) No. of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

Sale of pre-packed ice cream	55
Preparation and manufacture of sausages etc.	4

(e) Food Inspection

The following foods were condemned during the year:-

12 lbs. tinned chopped pork

All food for which condemnation certificates are issued is buried.

Seven cases of unsound food were brought to the attention of the Department during the year, ranging from string and wire in a loaf and paraffin contamination of a mineral water bottle, to broken glass in a milk bottle. No statutory action was taken during the year, but the County Council have subsequently initiated proceedings in relation to one of the complaints and the matter is sub judice.

(f) Adulteration

The Council is not a Food and Drugs Authority.

(g) Food Poisoning Outbreaks

There were no confirmed cases of food poisoning during the year.

Meat Inspection

APPENDIX 'A'

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>Excluding</u> <u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number killed (if known)	832	726	1212	1183	900	-
Number inspected	719	686	1079	1103	816	-
<u>All Diseases except</u> <u>Tuberculosis and</u> <u>Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	2	15	3	1	9	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	145	384	30	114	151	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	2	-	-	3	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	10	4	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	9	1	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	1	-	-	-	-

TuberculosisAPPENDIX 'B'

<u>Age Periods</u>	<u>New Cases and Transfers</u>						<u>Deaths</u>		
	<u>Respiratory</u>			<u>Non-Respiratory</u>			<u>Respiratory</u>		
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 -									
1 -									
5 -		1	1						
15 -		1	1						
25 -									
35 -		2	2				1	1	
45 -		1	1						
55 -									
65 and upwards		1	1						
<u>Total</u>	3	3	6	-	-	-	1	1	

Number of Cases on the Tuberculosis Register at 31st December, 1961.
(31st December, 1960 figures in brackets)

	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Respiratory	65	(63)	55	(56)	120	(119)
Non-Respiratory	6	(6)	12	(12)	18	(18)
<u>Total</u>	71	(69)	67	(68)	138	(137)

During the year, the number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register has increased by one, as shown in the second Table. There were 2 new respiratory cases, and 4 respiratory cases were transferred from other districts. 1 respiratory case died, 3 respiratory cases left the district, and 1 respiratory case was notified as "cured."

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases

Final numbers according to sex and age after corrections of cases of infectious and other notifiable diseases notified during the year ended 31st December, 1961:-

<u>Age Periods</u>	<u>Scarlet Fever</u>			<u>Whooping Cough</u>			<u>Measles</u>		
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 1 year					1	1	1	3	4
1 year							7	4	11
2 years							6	2	8
3 years	1		1		1	1	9	8	17
4 years							5	11	16
5 - 9 years	2	1	3				56	49	105
10 - 14 years	1	2	3				4	9	13
15 - 24 years		1	1						
25 and over		1	1						
Age Unknown							2	2	4
<u>TOTAL</u>	4	5	9	-	2	2	90	88	178

Puerperal Pyrexia

1 Female

Pneumonia

1 Male

Under 5 years

Tuberculosis (Respiratory)

1 Male

Aged 8 years

1 Male

Aged 65 and over

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisations
Completed During the Year 1961

<u>Age at date of</u> <u>final primary</u> <u>injection (as</u> <u>regards Col.2)</u> <u>or of rein-</u> <u>forcing injection</u> <u>(as regards Col.3)</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>children</u> <u>who completed</u> <u>a full course</u> <u>of primary</u> <u>immunisation</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>children</u> <u>who received</u> <u>a rein-</u> <u>forcing</u> <u>injection</u>
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Diphtheria alone

Under 1 year	-	-
1 - 4 years	1	-
5 - 14 years	-	5
<u>Total</u>	1	5

Diphtheria/Whooping Cough Combined

Under 1 year	-	-
1 - 4 years	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	1
<u>Total</u>	-	1

Diphtheria/Tetanus Combined

Under 1 year	2	-
1 - 4 years	1	-
5 - 14 years	-	-
<u>Total</u>	3	-

Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus Combined

Under 1 year	66	-
1 - 4 years	144	60
5 - 14 years	25	250
<u>Total</u>	235	310

Vaccinations (Smallpox)

<u>Number Vaccinated</u>	<u>Under 1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2-4</u>	<u>5-14</u>	<u>15 & over</u>	<u>Total</u>
1st January-30th June	60	10	9	8	13	100
1st July-31st December	53	16	6	8	5	88

Number Re-Vaccinated

1st January-30th June		12	18	41	71
1st July-31st December		3	9	11	23
					<u>282</u>

Table of Deaths
(1960 figures in brackets)

APPENDIX 'E'

	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)
Tuberculosis, other	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Syphilitic Disease	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Diphtheria	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Whooping Cough	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Meningococcal Infections	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Measles	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Other infective and parasitic diseases	0	(0)	1	(1)	1	(1)
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	(1)	0	(0)	7	(1)
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	(5)	3	(0)	7	(5)
Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	(0)	3	(2)	3	(2)
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	(0)	1	(0)	1	(0)
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	7	(12)	10	(6)	17	(18)
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Diabetes	1	(0)	1	(0)	2	(0)
Vascular lesions of nervous system	8	(7)	9	(8)	17	(15)
Coronary disease, angina	17	(6)	6	(12)	23	(18)
Hypertension with heart disease	1	(2)	1	(1)	2	(3)
Other heart disease	8	(8)	10	(9)	18	(17)
Other circulatory disease	1	(2)	1	(6)	2	(8)
Influenza	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Pneumonia	6	(2)	3	(3)	9	(5)
Bronchitis	3	(7)	1	(0)	4	(7)
Other diseases of respiratory system	0	(2)	0	(3)	0	(5)
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	(1)	1	(0)	3	(1)
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Nephritis and nephrosis	0	(0)	0	(1)	0	(1)
Hyperplasia of prostate	0	(1)	0	(0)	0	(1)
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Congenital malformations	1	(0)	0	(2)	1	(2)
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	(5)	8	(6)	11	(11)
Motor vehicle accidents	2	(3)	1	(1)	3	(4)
All other accidents	1	(3)	5	(1)	6	(4)
Suicide	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Homicide and operations of war	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
All Causes	73	(67)	65	(62)	138	(129)

County Council ServicesHealth Visitors

Miss M. L. Collins

Miss N. White

Miss D. D. Woodcock

District Nurse/MidwivesAbbotts Ann

Miss M. L. Hibbert, 17, Bulberry, Abbotts Ann.

Barton Stacey - District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitor

Miss S. M. Rodgers, 21, Kings Elms, Barton Stacey.

Shipton Bellinger

Miss J. Powell, 25, Sarum Close, Shipton Bellinger.

Weyhill

Mrs. E. Bailey, 3, Rectory Place, Weyhill.

Bourne Valley - District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitor

Mrs. M. R. Brookes, Pound Cottage, St. Mary Bourne.

Child Welfare Clinics

Amport	The Hut	1st Mondays
Appleshaw	Church Hall	3rd Wednesdays
Barton Stacey	Garrison Club	2nd & 4th Mondays
Chilbolton	The Hall	1st Wednesdays
Longparish	The Hall	2nd Thursdays
Shipton Bellinger	Church Hall	4th Wednesdays
Upper Clatford	The Hall	1st Tuesdays
